

Snoqualmie River RV Park
Cultural Resources Risk
Assessment (CPA 5798260 /
WO # E00376-6)

King County, Washington



Cultural Resources Technical Report

Prepared for	King County Water and Land Resources Division
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Acronyms

- AHS Archaeological and Historical Services
- BP before present
- cm(bs) centimeter (below surface)
- CFR Code of Federal Regulations
- DAHP Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation
- GPS global positioning system
- ft. feet
- LAAS Larson Anthropological Archaeological Services, Limited
- km kilometer
- m meter
- MIDP Monitoring and Inadvertent Discovery Plan
- NHPA National Historic Preservation Act
- NRHP National Register of Historic Places
- NWAA Northwest Archaeological Associates
- RCW Revised Code of Washington

RLR	Reiss-Landreau Research
SEPA	State Environmental Policy Act
SOI	Secretary of the Interior
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer
SPs	shovel probes
USGS	United States Geological Society
WHR	Washington Heritage Register
WISAARD	Washington Information System for Architectural and Archaeological Records Data
WSHS	Western Shore Heritage Services, Inc.

Executive Summary

Project Title: Snoqualmie River RV Park Cultural Resources Risk Assessment, King County, Washington (CPA 5798260).

Project Description: The King County Water and Land Resources Division (KCWLDRD) proposes to demolish all site improvements on the property formerly known as the Snoqualmie River RV Park at 34807 SE 44th Place near Fall City in unincorporated King County, Washington. KCWLDRD retained Cardno to conduct a cultural resources survey within the project area to identify and evaluate cultural resources located within the project area.

Purpose of Work: Cardno conducted the cultural resources risk assessment survey at the recommendation of the King County Historic Preservation Program (HPP) as part of its review of the project in compliance with King County's Cultural Resources Procedures (Executive Policy LUD 16-1 (AEP)). This inventory was completed in compliance with the Washington State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) (Revised Code of Washington [RCW] 43.21C) and implementing rules contained in Washington Administrative Code 197-11.

The inventory was designed to identify and document cultural resources in the project area and to provide recommendations to KCWLDRD concerning the significance of these resources and their eligibility for designation as King County Landmarks (KCL) and for listing in the Washington Heritage Register (WHR) and the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

Number of Acres/Miles Surveyed: 5.2 acres

Dates of Fieldwork: April 6 to 8, and April 13, 2016

Cultural Resources: 1 isolated find

Cultural Resources Unevaluated, Recommended Eligible, or Listed in the WHR/NRHP: None.

Cultural Resources Recommended as Not Eligible for Listing in the WHR/NRHP: 1 isolated find.

Summary and Recommendations: No KCL, WHR, or NRHP-eligible cultural resources were identified during Cardno's inventory. No further survey is recommended for the project. Cardno recommends that a professional archaeologist monitor all project-related ground-disturbing activities in the northern portion of the project area where shovel probes (SPs) were not placed. Cardno also recommends that a monitoring and inadvertent discovery plan (MIDP) be developed for the project and implemented during all ground-disturbing activities.

1 Introduction

This cultural resources survey report presents the results of a cultural resources risk assessment survey conducted for the Snoqualmie River RV Park Project (project) near Fall City in unincorporated King County, Washington. Cardno conducted the cultural resources risk assessment survey at the recommendation of the King County Historic Preservation Program (HPP) as part of its review of the project in compliance with King County's Cultural Resources Procedures (Executive Policy LUD 16-1 (AEP)). The purpose of the survey was to identify and document cultural resources within the project area. This report is submitted to King County Water and Land Resources Division (KCWLDRD) in compliance with Washington State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) (Revised Code of Washington [RCW] 43.21C) and implementing rules contained in Washington Administrative Code 197-11. This introduction (Section 1.0) provides a brief description of the project and an outline of the report.

1.1 Project Description

The Snoqualmie RV Park Project is located at 34807 SE 44th Place near Fall City in the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 14, Township 24 North, Range 7 East (Figures 1-1 and 1-2). The project includes the removal of all improvements on the property, including existing structures, hard surface (asphalt and concrete), and underground utilities. The demolition will disturb approximately 388,000 square feet of previously disturbed sediments. The removal of foundations and drain fields will disturb approximately 3 feet below surface. Localized excavations of up to 6 feet may be required to remove septic tanks. Concrete slab and driveway removal or scarification will typically require less than 1 foot of disturbance. The removal of water supply wells will require small but deep disturbance of previously disturbed areas as well casings are removed and wells are decommissioned. After all improvements have been removed, the project area will be revegetated and weeded, which could create localized disturbance areas of approximately 1 square foot each across the parcel. It is anticipated that there will be approximately one such disturbance per square yard.

The cultural resources survey was conducted on a 5.2-acre portion of the overall 10.4-acre project parcel (Figure 1-3). The remaining 5.2 acres that were not part of this survey are planned to be monitored by a professional archaeologist during ground-disturbing activities (see Section 6.0). The HPP reviewed this project in December 2015 and recommended that WLRD have a professional archaeologist conduct a shovel probe survey in the southwestern portion of the project area and monitor ground disturbance in other parts of the project area.

Cardno designed its cultural resources survey to identify and document cultural resources within the project area and to provide recommendations to KCWLDRD concerning the significance of these resources and their eligibility for designating as a King County Landmark (KCL) or for listing in the Washington Heritage Register (WHR) and the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The survey was also designed to recommend potential effects that may be caused by project-related activities to any cultural resources and historic properties. The cultural resources survey was conducted over 4 days under the direction of Cardno Senior Archaeologist Jennifer M. Ferris, MA, RPA (Principal Investigator).

1.2 Report Outline

This report provides a discussion of applicable cultural resource regulations (Section 2.0), the affected environment (Section 3.0), the methods used to complete the inventory (Section 4.0), inventory results (Section 5.0), anticipated project effects and recommendations (Section 6.0), and minimization and mitigation measures (Section 7.0). A list of preparers is provided in Section 8.0, and the references cited are provided in Section 9.0. The appendices contain the following information:

- Appendix A: Shovel Probe Sediment Profiles; and
- Appendix B: Archaeological Isolate Inventory Form.

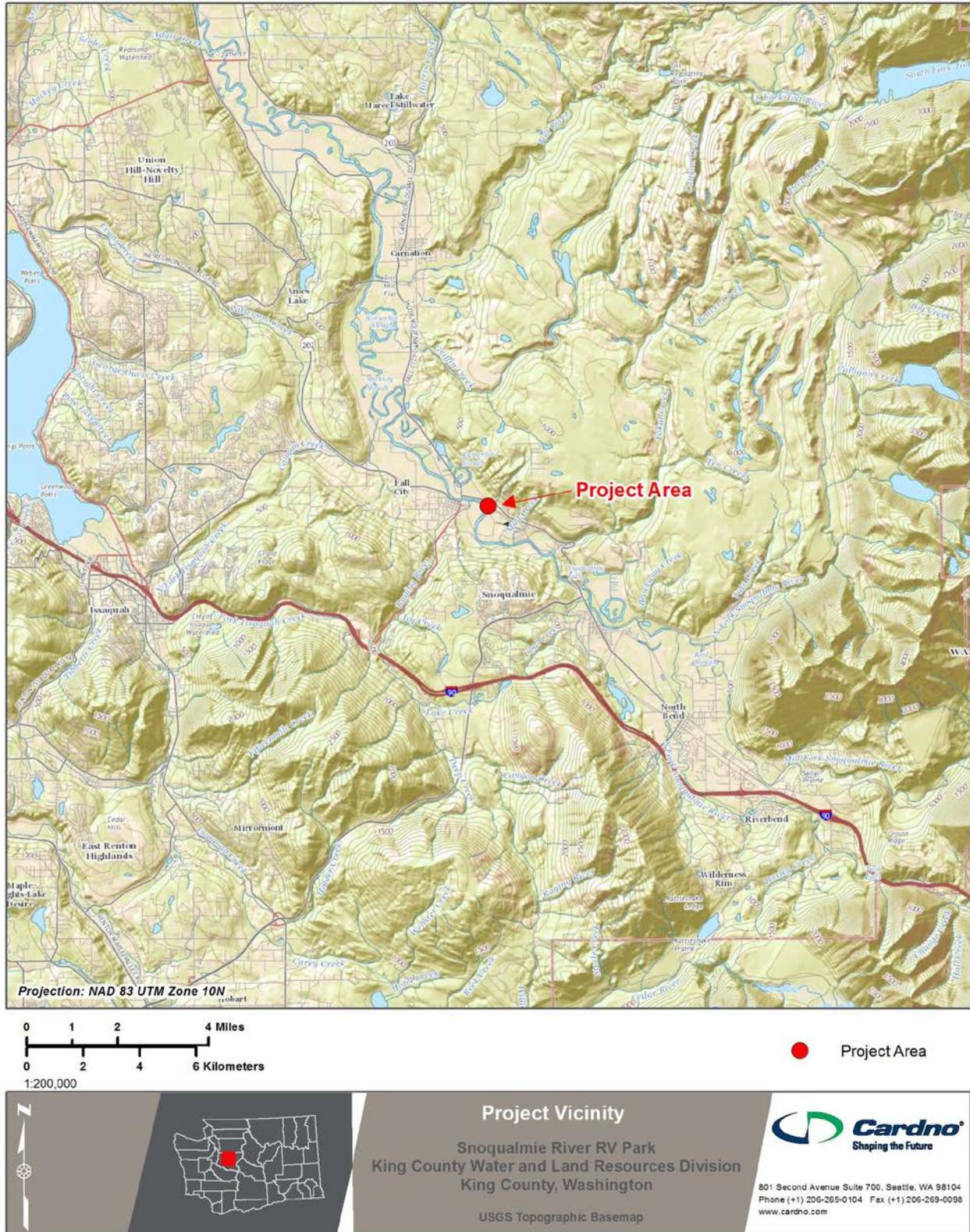


Figure 1-1. Project location.

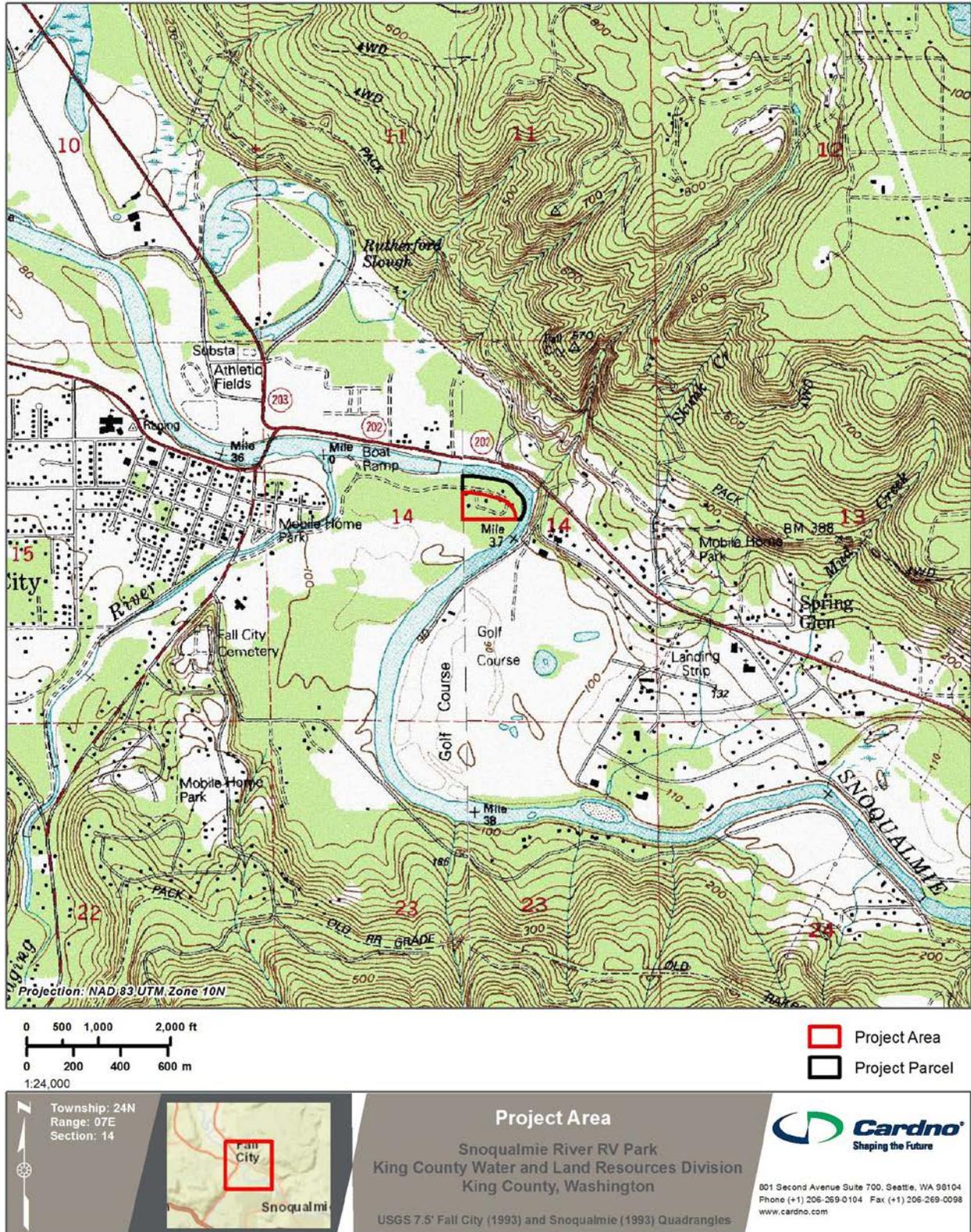


Figure 1-2. Project area displayed on U.S. Geological Survey 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (Fall City 1993 and Snoqualmie 1993).

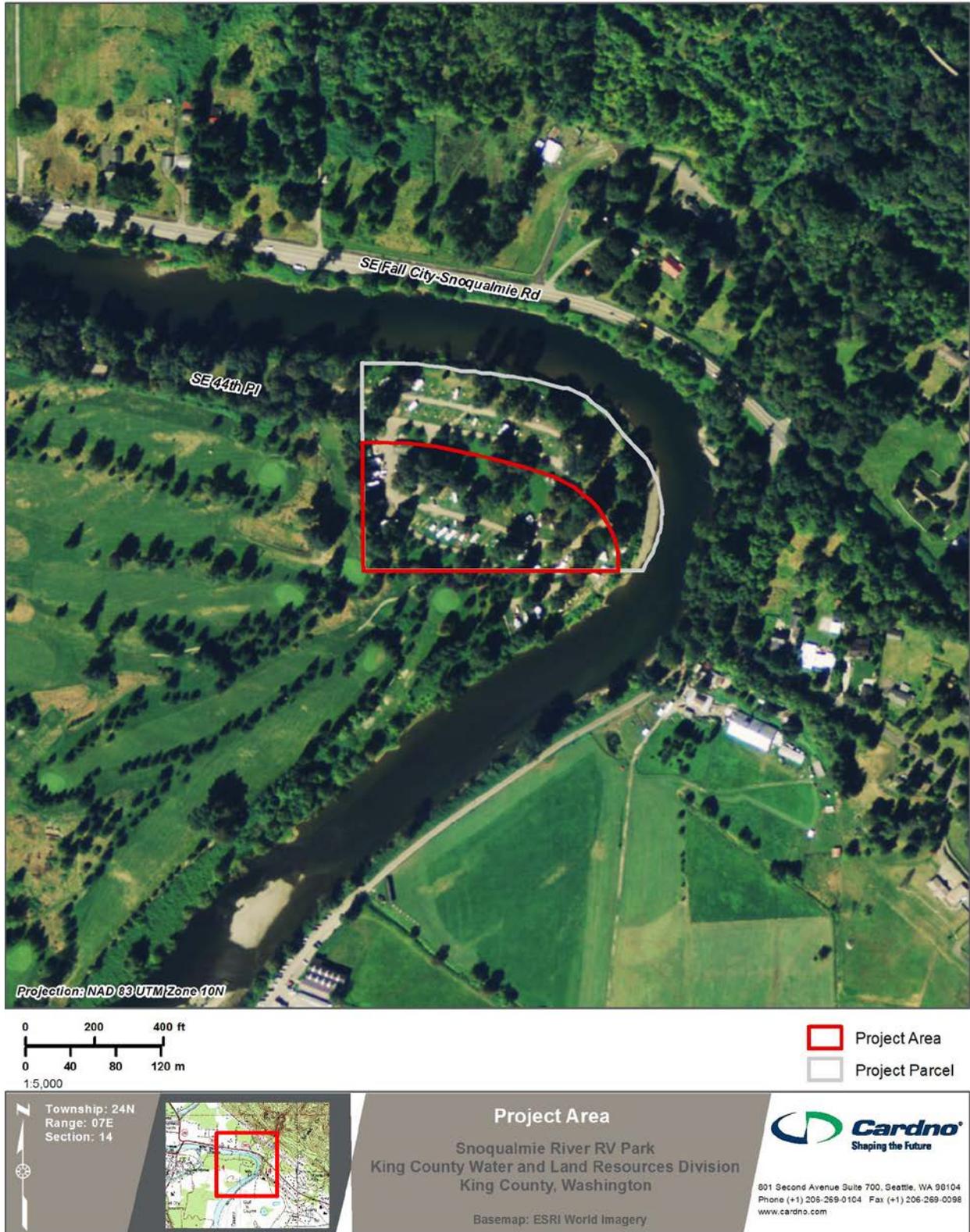


Figure 1-3. Project area displayed on aerial imagery.

2 Cultural Resources Regulations

This project is being conducted in compliance with the Washington SEPA. The following discussion briefly describes the county, state, and federal environmental laws and regulations that typically apply to the cultural resources review process. While federal laws do not apply to this project, they serve as a benchmark for proper resource management and appear to have informed the language and scope of the local laws and their implementation.

2.1 County and State Regulations

Under the King County Historic Preservation Ordinance (King County Code 20.62.150), King County will not approve any development proposal that would alter, demolish, or relocate any resource listed in the King County Historic Resource Inventory. Coordination with the King County Historic Preservation Officer would occur to establish effects to a resource. A historic property may be designated a KCL if it is more than 40 years old or, in the case of a landmark district, contains resources that are more than 40 years old, and possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

- 1) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of national, state, or local history; or
- 2) Is associated with the lives of persons significant in national, state, or local history; or
- 3) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, style or method of design or construction, or represents a significant distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- 4) Has yielded or may be likely to yield information important in prehistory or history; or
- 5) Is an outstanding work of a designer or builder who has made a substantial contribution to the art.

The Project is also subject to review by HPP under King County's Cultural Resources Procedures (Executive Policy LUD 16-1 (AEP)) to ensure protection of cultural resources affected by County projects.

The Washington SEPA (RCW 43.21C) and implementing rules contained in Washington Administrative Code 197-11 require the identification of historic, archaeological, and cultural resources listed in or eligible for the national, state, or local registers. Measures must be considered to reduce or control impacts to identified historic properties affected by a proposed project.

The WHR, established in 1971, is an official listing of historically significant sites and properties found throughout the state of Washington. The Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP) maintains the WHR, which includes districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that have been identified and documented as being significant in local or state history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, or culture.

2.2 Federal Regulations

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA [36 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] Part 800] of 1966, as amended, requires that any federal or federally assisted project or any project requiring federal licensing or permitting take into account the effect of the undertaking on historic properties listed in or eligible for listing in the NRHP.

The NRHP, created under the NHPA, is the federal list of historic, archaeological, and cultural resources worthy of preservation. Resources listed in the NRHP include districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that are significant in American history, prehistory, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture. The NRHP is maintained and expanded by the National Park Service on behalf of the Secretary of the Interior (SOI). The DAHP in Olympia, Washington, administers the local NRHP program under the direction of the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO). To guide the determination of eligibility of properties for inclusion in the NRHP, the National Park Service has developed the NRHP Criteria for Evaluation (36 CFR Part 60.4). The criteria are standards by which every property is evaluated for listing in the NRHP. The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, and culture is possible in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, material, workmanship, feeling, and association, and meet one of the following criteria:

Criterion A: Are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or

Criterion B: Are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or

Criterion C: Embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

Criterion D: Have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Archaeological sites are primarily assessed under Criterion D. Buildings less than 50 years old do not meet the NRHP criteria unless they are of exceptional importance under Criterion Consideration G, as described in the National Park Service Bulletin No. 22, "How to Evaluate and Nominate Potential National Register Properties That Have Achieved Significance Within the Last 50 Years."

3 Affected Environment

3.1 Geology and Climate

The project area is located in the Snoqualmie River Valley, on the west bank of the Snoqualmie River, approximately 0.4 mile (0.6 kilometer [km]) from its confluence with the Raging River at the eastern boundary of the Puget Lowland physiographic province (Franklin and Dyrness 1988). The Cascade Range physiographic province lies immediately to the east. The Snoqualmie River drains the Cascade Mountains and their western foothills to the east and southeast of the Snoqualmie Valley. The foothills of the Cascade Mountains consist of deeply entrenched streams and lake basins, poorly defined glacial drift plains, fluvio-glacial outwash plains, and valley trains (Snyder et al. 1973:89). The Puget Lowland landform is characterized by gently rolling hills that are remnants of moraines and of broad riverine floodplains and deltas. The drainage patterns in the foothills and floodplains are relatively unstable due to heavy rainfall, erosional slide activity, and frequent flooding.

The present topography of the Snoqualmie Valley developed during the last major glaciation (Vashon Stade of the Fraser Glaciation) as the Puget Lobe of the Cordilleran Ice sheet retreated approximately 13,500 years ago (Easterbrook 2003; Kruckeberg 1991:18–23). Prior to deglaciation, the project area and much of the Puget Lowland to the west were completely covered by ice; the thickness of glacial ice covering the Seattle area was on the order of 900 meters (m; 2,950 feet [ft]) (Bliton 1989:218; Burns 1985; Easterbrook 2003; Kruckeberg 1991:18–23; McKee 1972). As the ice sheet retreated north, meltwater was impounded against the retreating edge of the ice, creating large lakes in the Snoqualmie Valley.

The floodplain areas include low-level terraces, marshes, peat deposits, and local glacial deposits. Remnant moraines deposited by glacial meltwater have eroded into a series of terraces along modern rivers and lakes. During the Holocene, erosional episodes and alluvial deposition were not unusual. According to Knox (1983), forested regions were less susceptible to Holocene changes in vegetation and therefore major adjustments in fluvial activity would not be expected. However, temperature changes, precipitation regimes, and other geologic events could have influenced fluvial activity in a manner that had implications for areas downstream. General Land Office surveyors noted that the Snoqualmie River regularly flooded in the winter, depositing a new layer of sediment during each flood (U.S. Surveyor General 1873). This seasonal pattern of flooding has continued to the present day.

Modern conditions in the project area are defined by a maritime climate, with cool, typically dry summers and mild, wet winters. Since the last glacial episode (Fraser Glaciation), the climate has experienced several cycles of warming/drying and cooling/increasing moisture. Following the last glacial advance, a period of rapid warming and reduced precipitation marked the climate until approximately 7,000 years before present (BP) when precipitation levels began increasing and temperatures began cooling, similar to modern conditions. From 4,500 to 2,000 years BP, this cooling/increased precipitation trend continued throughout what is known as the Neoglacial. During this period, conditions were substantially wetter and cooler than at present. The last major fluctuation, the Little Ice Age, occurred from approximately 500 to 100 years BP and displayed a period of increased precipitation and cooler temperatures (Ames and Maschner 1999).

3.2 Fauna and Flora

In precontact times, the region was rich in faunal resources. The Snoqualmie Valley contained varied forest habitats, including microenvironments associated with fresh water rivers, streams, springs, ponds, and swamps. Native fauna associated with such habitats are present, even today (Sweeney et al. 1981). Elk (*Cervus canadensis*), though restricted to specific mountain areas today, once roamed the area and

mountain goat (*Oreamnos americanus*) were found in the higher mountain areas. Large mammal species that still inhabit the project area include black-tail deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*), black bear (*Ursus americanus*), and cougar (*Puma concolor*). Smaller mammals, such as beaver (*Castor canadensis*), raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), snowshoe hare (*Lepus americanus*), muskrat (*Ondatra zibethicus*), mink (*Mustela vison*), weasel (*Mustela frenata*), river otter (*Lutra canadensis*), Douglas squirrel (*Tamiascirus douglasii*), and striped skunk (*Mephitis mephitis*) also are common.

The Snoqualmie drainage contains several species of salmon including Chinook (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*), coho (*O. kisutch*), sockeye (*O. nerka*), and pink (*O. gorbuscha*). Several resident species of trout are found in the Snoqualmie River. The anadromous salmon and trout migrate seasonally to spawning streams throughout the region.

Regional plant succession patterns reflect changes in precipitation and temperature (Baker 1983: 110–112). By 12,000 BP, pine (*Pinus* sp.), spruce (*Picea engelmannii*), and subalpine fir (*Abies lasiocarpa*) dominated the glaciated areas of western Washington (Barnosky 1983:58). Beginning about 10,000 BP, Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*) probably became the chief constituent of the generally open Puget Lowland plant communities. This dominance continues to the present. Between 10,000 and 6,000 BP, low peaks of fern (*Pteridium* sp.) and oak (*Quercus* sp.) and high percentages of grasses (Gramineae) and sagebrush (*Artemisia* sp.) indicate an open forest with expanded prairies in western Washington.

The climatic regime that favors evergreen conifers over deciduous hardwoods and provides the optimal conditions for development of temperate forests unique to the Pacific Northwest appears to have stabilized at around 6,000 BP (Waring 1982:55–56). Western red cedar (*Thuja plicata*), the most culturally useful tree in the Pacific Northwest, was present in pollen profiles, but in low frequency, prior to 6,000 BP (Hebda and Mathewes 1984:711–712). It gradually increased thereafter, with maximum frequencies occurring between 5,000 and 2,000 BP. By 4,500 BP a closed Douglas fir, western hemlock (*Tsuga heterophylla*), and western red cedar forest replaced the open Douglas fir forest (Barnosky 1983:58). The Pacific Northwest conifers developed in a unique climate zone that has both relatively mild winters and cool summers, although precipitation differences between the seasons are considerable.

The project lies within the *Tsuga heterophylla* (western hemlock) vegetation zone in the Puget Lowland, which provides a highly productive ecological system with a complex mosaic of microenvironments. The zone includes the climax species that defines it, as well as western red cedar (Franklin and Dyrness 1988). Western hemlock and Douglas fir are common in the Snoqualmie Valley as are bigleaf maple (*Acer macrophyllum*), vine maple (*Acer circinatum*), red alder (*Alnus rubra*), cascara (*Rhamnus* sp.), dogwood (*Comus* sp.), elderberry (*Sambucus* sp.), and willow (*Salix* sp.). The understory species include salal (*Gaultheria shallon*), Oregon grape (*Berberis nervosa*), red huckleberry (*Vaccinium parvifolium*), blackberry (*Rubus ursinus*), salmonberry (*Rubus spectabilis*), wild rose (*Rosa* sp.), sword fern (*Polystichum munitum*), bracken fern (*Pteridium aquilinum*), and devil's club (*Oplonanax horridum*).

Today the project area consists largely of a rural and mixed environment, whereby residences and agricultural lands are interspersed with coniferous forest of varying age and fresh water ponds, streams, and the Snoqualmie River. Native fauna associated with this habitat still can be seen on a regular basis.

3.3 Archaeology

The earliest known occupations in western Washington, termed Paleo-Indian, are evidenced by the appearance of large, fluted projectile points dating to approximately 13,000 to 12,500 BP (Ames and Maschner 1999; Carlson 1990). Paleo-Indians were hunter-gatherers with small populations and high levels of mobility. Much of the late Pleistocene terrain was uninhabitable due to glaciers, and the lands that were occupied by Paleo-Indians were predominately coastal reaches. During the glaciation period, ocean levels fell almost 400 ft. globally (Kirk and Daugherty 2007), but with the onset of the warming Holocene, ocean levels rose and submerged many of these coastal sites.

The Archaic period dates from approximately 12,500 to 6,400 BP (Ames and Maschner 1999; Carlson 1990). Archaic sites, similar to Paleo-Indian sites, are poorly represented. Changes in sea level and vegetation have obscured many Archaic period sites along the coast (Ames and Maschner 1999). However, as the glaciers receded, people were able to occupy larger expanses in the interior of the Puget Sound. Archaic period peoples likely maintained small populations and high levels of mobility, and focused on a combination of maritime, littoral, and terrestrial economies (Ames and Maschner 1999). Archaic period occupations are largely characterized by stone tool assemblages that are typically composed of large, stemmed lanceolate projectile points and bifaces. In addition, the Pacific Northwest Archaic period saw an introduction of microblades, which are sometimes present in stone tool assemblages (Ames and Maschner 1999).

Pacific period sites date from approximately 6,400 to 250 BP. The period ends at the introduction of smallpox to the region (Ames and Maschner 1999). The Early Pacific period (6,400 to 3,800 BP) was marked by the increased use of marine resources, the appearance of human burials in middens and cemeteries, a diversification in subsistence activities, the disappearance of microblade technology, and the increased use of bone, antler, and ground stone tools. Major developments also include the appearance of ground stone celts (adze blades), a proliferation in chipped-stone tool forms and styles, and decorative/ornamental pieces that likely represent contact and trade with groups in neighboring cultural areas (Kirk and Daugherty 2007). The Middle Pacific period (3,800 to 1,800/1,500 BP) displays major developments including the appearance of long-term settlements (plank houses), intensification of salmon capture (appearance of wooden fish weirs and girdled/drilled net sinkers), and a diversification in tool form and style. Late Pacific period (1,800/1,500 to 250 BP) developments are represented by the appearance of heavy-duty woodworking tools, an overall decline in the use of chipped-stone tools, and an increase in funerary ritual/burial activities. Sea levels became stable by the start of the Middle Pacific period, and sites representing the Middle and Late periods are located across the Northwest Coast region (Ames and Maschner 1999).

3.4 Ethnography

The Snoqualmie people occupied the Snoqualmie drainage basin, extending from the confluence of the Snoqualmie and Skykomish Rivers to North Bend, and at the mouth of Issaquah Creek. The tribe name, *sduk^walbix^w*, translates to “people of the moon” (Snoqualmie Tribe 2012; Waterman ca. 1920). The spoken language, called Puget Salish or Southern Lushootseed, was also used by the Duwamish, Suquamish, Muckleshoot, Puyallup, and Nisqually peoples.

The Treaty of Point Elliott, dated January 22, 1855, was signed between the United States and 22 named groups (Kappler 1972). At the time of the Point Elliot Treaty, the Snoqualmie were divided into two bands. The upper Snoqualmie band lived in several settlements along the Snoqualmie River between Carnation and Snoqualmie Falls, and above the falls (Hilbert et al. 2003:177–187; Waterman ca. 1920). The lower Snoqualmie lived downriver from Carnation to the confluence of the Snoqualmie and Skykomish Rivers.

The Snoqualmie lived in longhouses along the rivers during winter and spent summers in more temporary camps as they procured resources. They had close ties with the Skykomish and Muckleshoot groups who shared similar lifeways. Additionally, the Snoqualmie interacted with groups living east of the Cascade Mountains, including the Kittitas and Yakama, with whom they shared several mountain trails.

The Snoqualmie drainage basin provided a wide array of food and raw materials including prey species (e.g., elk, deer, mountain goat, and waterfowl), salmon and other anadromous fish, freshwater mussels, and edible and medicinal plants, berries, roots, and tubers (Suttles and Lane 1990). The Snoqualmie also procured salt water resources through direct procurement trips to Puget Sound (Haeberlin and Gunther 1930).

Several historically documented Indian places are located near the project area, which are listed below (from Hilbert et al. 2003).

- > 27 *StExE'Is* translates to “a big rock on the edge of the river,” at the bend of the Snoqualmie River in the general location of the project area;
- > 21 *YeLh^w* refers to the Raging River;
- > 22 *Stc³oqz* refers to a site of a trestle 2 miles above Fall City on the Raging River. The railroad crosses the gully where there is a big rock. Cliffs are to be seen on the north side of the stream;
- > 29 *Kaqo'iyauk* refers to a place on the east bank of the Snoqualmie River below the falls;
- > 30 *SqwEd* refers to Snoqualmie Falls and translates to “the under part to which the stream plunges.”

In 1855, the Snoqualmie Tribe numbered around 4,000 people (Snoqualmie Tribe 2012). Many of the Snoqualmie peoples were placed onto the Snohomish Reservation after the Treaty of Point Elliott, which left much of the Snoqualmie Valley open for Euro-American settlement. The tribe lost federal recognition in 1953 but regained recognition in October 1999 by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (Snoqualmie Tribe 2012).

3.5 History

After the Treaty of Point Elliott in 1855, Chief Patkanim ceded the traditional lands of the Snoqualmie, which opened up the Snoqualmie River Valley to Euro-American settlement. The first settler to arrive in the valley was Jeremiah Borst. Borst started his homestead northwest of Fall City, above Snoqualmie Falls in 1858. The area of Fall City was first settled by brothers Edward and George Boham, and by James Taylor in 1869. Fall City was an ideal location for a trading post because the Snoqualmie River was not navigable past its confluence with the Raging River, hence the early name of the place as “the Landing.” It was not until 1872 with the establishment of the post office that the name Fall City was used to name the growing community (Stein 2013).

The 1873 cadastral map of Township 24 North, Range 7 East, shows some development in and around Fall City at that time. The Bohams' store was located along the Snoqualmie and Seattle Wagon Road on the south bank of the Snoqualmie River. On the map, the Wagon Road comes into Fall City from the south, and then generally trends to the west, off the map toward Seattle. Across the road, to the east of the store, was James Taylor's home. The closest depicted homestead from the project area is the D Thomas place, located across the river and to the south. Another wagon road is visible on the north side of the river, and generally follows its direction. The wagon road ends at Watson Allen's Sawmill, located at the confluence of Tokul Creek and the Snoqualmie River (U.S. Geological Survey [USGS] 1873).

With the establishment of the sawmill and abundant timber resources, homesteaders were able to rapidly develop the area and build their homes. The logging industry was the main draw for new settlers to the area, but agriculture also contributed to the growth of the community. Hops was the first crop that flourished in the Snoqualmie Valley, but an aphid infestation wiped out the industry at the end of the nineteenth century. The farmers then turned to dairy, chickens, and orchard farms. As the region continued to grow, transportation became an issue for getting local products to market in Seattle. The town was platted in 1887 by Jeremiah Borst, who sought to profit from the planned development of the Seattle, Lake Shore, & Eastern Railroad from Seattle over Snoqualmie Pass. Borst had bought claims to Fall City from the Bohams in 1875 (Stein 2013).

The railroad was completed in 1889, but it stopped short of the pass, in North Bend. Unfortunately for Borst's plans, the railroad was about 0.5 mile south of Fall City. King County built a bridge over the Snoqualmie River, also in 1889. Another railroad, the Milwaukee Road, was completed in the early 1920s, which continued to improve access to Fall City and the burgeoning tourist industry surrounding Snoqualmie Falls (Stein 2013). The 1921 USGS Sultan quadrangle shows both railroads in the vicinity of the project area and several roads that had been developed with the advent of the automobile. No development is evident in and around the project area on this map (USGS 1921).

In 1946 U.S. Highway 10 (later renamed Interstate 90) was redeveloped, and it too bypassed Fall City. The result was a drop in tourist dollars. Also, at this time, there was a slump in the logging industry, which took a bite out of the local economy (Stein 2013). Fall City became a bedroom community for people commuting to Seattle. There continue to be many recreation opportunities in the surrounding area, and the rural feeling appeals to people who want a slower pace of life than the bustle of Seattle.

3.6 Previous Studies

Cardno staff conducted background archival research using the Washington Information System for Architectural and Archaeological Records Data (WISAARD) database managed by the DAHP, King County Landmarks Register, King County Department of Assessments tax records, and USGS Historical Topographic Map Explorer resource. The archival research focused on previously conducted cultural resource surveys and previously recorded archaeological resources within 1.0 mile (1.6 km) of the project. Thirteen cultural resources surveys have been conducted within 1.0 mile (1.6 km) of the project area from 1997 to 2013 (Table 3-1). Three previously recorded archaeological sites are located within 1.0 mile (1.6 km) of the project area (Table 3-2). No previous surveys or archaeological sites are located within the project area.

In 1997, Archaeological and Historical Services (AHS) at Eastern Washington University conducted a cultural resources survey for King County Road Services Division for a bridge replacement of the Raging River Bridge along Preston-Fall City Road (Robinson 1997). Pedestrian survey and shovel scrapes at areas where there was reduced ground visibility were used during the field investigation. The Raging River Bridge was previously determined eligible for listing in the NRHP prior to the survey, and was the only cultural resource observed during the survey. Due to flood deposits from the Raging River, Robinson (1997) noted the potential for buried cultural deposits below the depth of their investigation. AHS recommended that no cultural resources should be affected other than the bridge to be replaced.

Northwest Archaeological Associates, Inc. (NWAA), on behalf of Snoqualmie Valley Youth Soccer Association and King County Department of Planning and Community Development, conducted a cultural resources study at Fall City Riverfront Park (Nelson 1998a). Site 45KI263 was identified on the park grounds in 1982 and tested in 1985. As plans moved forward for the soccer field, King County and DAHP requested a survey of the area. NWAA excavated 99 shovel probes (SPs). In 14 probes 20 stone artifacts were recovered, and in 28 probes over 100 pieces of fire-modified rock were recovered, including an intact feature. Historic and modern debris were also recovered in the southern portion of the project area, located near the existing hop shed. NWAA recommended avoiding the site or constructing the field in a way that did not disturb the site (Nelson 1998a).

NWAA was also contracted by Bernard Development Company for a heritage resource investigation at the Fall City Landing site (Nelson 1998b). A background review revealed ethnohistoric and historic-era activity in the vicinity of the project area. Also during the historic period, the area was altered by rechanneling of the Raging River, levee construction, and fill. NWAA recommended that once project plans were finalized the sub-fill deposits be evaluated for cultural resources (Nelson 1998b).

In 2000, NWAA sent a letter report to the Snoqualmie Valley Youth Soccer Association in regard to the results of surface mapping of 45KI263 and provided recommendations for data recovery (Nelson 2000). Backhoe trenches were used to strip off the top layers of soil to reveal features that were missed during the SPs investigation in 1998 (Nelson 1998a). Due to the high number of artifacts that were revealed, the trenching was stopped and the area was mapped.

In 2003, Reiss-Landreau Research (RLR) on behalf of Geo-Trans, Inc. conducted an archaeological review and inventory at the Fall City/PSE substation telecommunications facility (Landreau and Geffen 2003). No cultural resources were identified; however, due to the proximity to previously recorded site 45KI263, archaeological monitoring was recommended as a precaution (Landreau and Geffen 2003).

AHS was contracted by Washington State Department of Transportation to conduct a survey for cultural resources for the SR 202 Preston/Fall City erosion site (Luttrell 2004). Pedestrian survey and SPs were used to investigate the project's area of potential effect. A total of seven probes were excavated. No cultural material was recovered during the survey. AHS recommended monitoring due to the potential for deeply buried deposits beneath the fill used for road construction/maintenance (Luttrell 2004). AHS conducted the monitoring, and surveyed new staging areas (Crisson 2005). No cultural resources were identified during the survey and during construction monitoring (Crisson 2005).

In 2005, Larson Anthropological Archaeological Services, Limited (LAAS) provided a letter report to King County Roads Services Division for the Fish Hatchery Road Replacement archaeological monitoring (Dellert 2005). Monitoring took place over 2 days with the excavation of a trench approximately 10 ft deep. No cultural resources were identified during monitoring. LAAS recommended further monitoring if new construction took place in the area (Dellert 2005).

Also in 2005, Western Shore Heritage Services, Inc. (WSHS) analyzed the collections from excavations at 45KI263 on behalf of King County Department of Construction and Facilities Management (Schumacher and Burns 2005). NWAA conducted the excavations at the site and recovered over 20,000 artifacts, which were analyzed by WSHS. Two buried strata that contained many artifacts were recorded over the majority of the site. Additionally many features were excavated that provided faunal and botanical remains, and provided charcoal for radiocarbon samples. The site is approximately 500 years old based on the radiocarbon dates. WSHS concluded that the site was very significant and recommended the site was eligible for listing in the NRHP (Schumacher 2005; Schumacher and Burns 2005).

AHS was contracted by Washington State Department of Transportation to conduct cultural resources survey for the SR 202 and SR 203 roundabout (Luttrell 2005). Pedestrian survey and nine SPs were excavated within the survey area. No cultural material was identified in the SPs. One historic resource (Keasal-Harrah House) was recorded but it was recommended not eligible for the NRHP (Luttrell 2005).

In 2008, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Seattle District, conducted a culture resource investigation for eight levee rehabilitation projects in the Snoqualmie River drainage basin (Kent and Kelly 2008). The levee repairs were needed due to a 2006 flood event. The closest levee repair to the current project area was the Raging River Bridge to Mouth Levee, located approximately 0.4 mile (0.6 km) to the west-northwest. The area was surveyed using pedestrian transects. No cultural resources were observed at any of the eight levee locations (Kent and Kelly 2008).

In 2009, NWAA conducted a cultural resources assessment for the Snoqualmie-Novelty Hill transmission line rebuild (Piper et al. 2009). SPs were placed at 100 pole replacement locations. Areas of steep slopes were not probed. Two precontact archaeological sites were identified during the sub-surface investigation. The sites, 45KI931 and 45KI932, are not within the background search radius for the current project.

RLR, on behalf of the Fall City Water District, conducted an archaeological survey for improvements to the water system in the Spring Hill neighborhood (Schroeder and Landreau 2013). Project components included replacement of existing pipelines and construction of new pipelines, an arsenic treatment facility, and a reservoir. Pedestrian survey and SPs were employed for the survey. One cultural resource was identified, site 45KI1170, which is a historic railroad property (Schroeder 2013). The resource was recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP due to a lack of integrity (Schroeder and Landreau 2013).

Table 3-1. Previous cultural resources investigations within 1.0 mile of the project area.

Year	Author(s)	Report Title	NADB Number	Report Type	Location Relative to Project Area
1997	Robinson	A Cultural Resources Survey of the Raging River Bridge Replacement Project	1339770	Survey Report	WSW
1998	Nelson	Cultural Resources Investigations at the Fall City Riverfront Park	1339793	Survey Report	NW
1998	Nelson	Heritage Reconnaissance of the Proposed Fall City Landing Development	1339808	Survey Report	W
2000	Nelson	Letter to Mr. Don Armstrong Regarding Surface Mapping at the Proposed Fall City Riverfront Park Soccer Field, Archaeological Site 45 KI 263	1339857	Survey Report	WNW
2003	Landreau and Geffen	A Section 106 Archaeological Review and Inventory at the Proposed Fall City/ PSE Substation Telecommunications Facility	1342646	Survey Report	N
2004	Luttrell	Cultural Resources Investigations for the Washington State Department of Transportation's SR 202: Preston/ Fall City Erosion Site	1342945	Survey Report	Surrounds to the N
2005	Dellert	Letter to Fennelle Miller Regarding Final Fish Hatchery Road Culvert Replacement Project Archaeological Resources Monitoring	1344178	Survey Report	SE
2005	Crisson	Letter to Steve Shipe Regarding SR 202: Fall City Erosion Site Project Cultural Resources Monitoring Agreement No. GCA-3565, TOD BH	1344255	Survey Report	NW
2005	Schumacher and Burns	Yuetswabic (45KI263): Preliminary Analysis of the Archaeological Collection	1346182	Data Recovery Report	NW
2005	Luttrell	Cultural Resources Investigations for Washington State Department of Transportation's SR 202 Junction SR 203 Roundabout Project	1346849	Survey Report	NW
2008	Kent and Kelly	Cultural Resources Survey for Eight Snoqualmie River PL 84-99 Levee Rehabilitation Projects	1352479	Survey Report	E
2009	Piper et al.	Level 2 Cultural Resources Assessment for the Snoqualmie-Novelty Hill 115kV Transmission Line Rebuild	1353762	Survey Report	Surrounds to the East
2013	Schroeder and Landreau	A Section 106 Archaeological Review and Inventory of the Spring Hill Fall City, WA Water District Project	1684774	Survey Report	E

There are three previously recorded archaeological sites within 1.0 mile (1.6 km) of the project area (Table 3-2). The closest, site 45KI20, is a possible precontact village located 0.4 mile (0.6 km) west of the project area (Onat 1967). The site area had been filled with gravel, and construction of a relatively recent house and pasture have also impacted the integrity of the site. The owner at the time of recordation had quite a large collection of artifacts. The site form notes the following artifacts as being collected: multiple projectile point types, beads, hammers, celts, antler scraper, faunal remains, and matting. The site has not been evaluated for listing in the NRHP.

Site 45KI1170 is 0.4 mile (0.7 km) east of the project area and consists of the railroad grade for the former Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad – Everett Branch (Schroeder 2013). The recorded portion of the railroad grade extends for 0.6 mile (1.0 km) and was constructed between 1906 and 1909. Currently the railroad grade is being used as trail. The site has not been evaluated for listing in the NRHP.

Site 45KI0263 is a precontact village located approximately 0.6 mile (0.9 km) to the northwest. The village is presumed to be the ethnohistoric village of Chief Sanawa's longhouse. The site was originally identified in 1982, but was not officially recorded until 1985 (Rhode 1985). The greater site area was being developed as a park, and protection of the intact deposits was recommended. Data recovery was conducted at the site in 2000 (Nelson 1998a; Schumacher and Burns 2005) to mitigate the effects of the park's development. The site form was updated in 2005 to include the analysis of the over 20,000 artifacts (Schumacher and Burns 2005). The site was determined eligible for listing in the NRHP by SHPO.

Table 3-2. Previously recorded archaeological sites within 1.0 mile of the project area.

Site Number	Site Name	Site Type	NRHP Eligibility Determination (SHPO)	NADB Report Number	Author	Year	Location Relative to Project Area
KI00020		Multi-component	Unevaluated	1333665 1331025	Onat	1967	W
KI00263	Fall City Riverfront Park	Multi-component	Eligible	1349726 1346182 1339857 1339793	Rhode Schumacher and Burns	1985 2005	NW
KI01170	Former Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad – Everett Branch	Historic Railroad Properties	Unevaluated	–	Schroeder and Landreau	2013	E

Cardno is not aware of any known ethnographic place names or traditional cultural properties within the project area.

3.7 Project Area

The project area is situated on a Holocene flood plain approximately 0-140 m from the Snoqualmie River. The northern and eastern portions of the project area were previously within the Snoqualmie River channel, as depicted in the 1873 GLO map (HPP 2016; U.S. Surveyor General 1873). Historic aerial photographs from the 1900s all show the Snoqualmie River in its present location (HPP 2016).

The project area was previously leveled and graded when the Snoqualmie River RV Park was developed. The RV park includes a utilitarian community restroom building that was construction in 1962, which has been altered since it was constructed (HPP 2016). The restroom building lacks architectural and other historic significance (HPP 2016).

4 Methodology

Cardno archaeologists Donald Craig, MA, RPA (Crew Chief), John Kannady (Archaeologist/Geographic Information System Specialist), Breanne Kisling (Archaeologist), and Catrina Cuadra (Archaeologist) conducted a cultural resources survey of the project area on April 6, 7, 8, and 13, 2016. The survey was conducted under the supervision of Jennifer M. Ferris, MA, RPA (Principal Investigator, Senior Archaeologist). Weather conditions during fieldwork were warm and ranged from mostly sunny to mostly cloudy.

The project area included for survey consists of a 5.2-acre portion of the overall 10.4-acre parcel of the former Snoqualmie River RV Park. The HPP determined that the 5.2 acre southwest portion of the parcel was deemed to have a high probability of precontact archaeological sites using the King County Cultural Resource Protection Plan GIS Model. The northern and eastern portions of the project area were found to have low probability for precontact archaeological sites. The entire project area was determined to have moderate probability for historic resources. The HPP recommended that the high probability area (5.2 acres) should be surveyed via subsurface shovel probes and that the remainder of the project area would be monitored by a professional archaeologist during ground disturbance.

Within the former RV park, there are many pads for parking RVs, along with the associated utility hookups, septic tanks, two structures, picnic tables, and four paved access roads. Additionally, some of the access roads are covered in silt, presumably from a recent flood event (Figures 4-1 to 4-4). The eastern part of the project area was covered in sand, which also suggests recent flooding events. The southwestern boundary of the project area is within the adjacent Twin Rivers Golf Course and was not included in the survey.

Prior to the survey, Cardno requested a One-Call utility locate following RCW 19.122. In the Scope of Work provided to Cardno by KCWLD, a map of the survey area and approximate location of 54 SPs at 20-m (66-ft.) intervals were included. The SPs were digitized by Cardno, and then loaded into a Trimble Geo XH handheld global positioning system (GPS) unit as a guide for the fieldwork. Final placement of the SPs was at the discretion of the crew chief based on existing infrastructure (e.g., asphalt, utilities, and structures).

SPs measured approximately 30 to 50 centimeters (cm) in diameter and were excavated to 100 cm below surface (cmbs) followed by an auger to reach the maximum depth of 200 cmbs. The maximum depth of disturbance during the implementation of the proposed project is 6 ft (1.8 m) (HPP 2016). All excavated materials were screened through a 1/4-inch hardware mesh. All sediments were documented to U.S. Department of Agriculture professional standards, including soil type, color (Munsell), compaction, moisture, organic content, structure, and horizon and strata boundary, among others. A sample of probes were digitally photographed when excavation was complete. All sediments were backfilled once recordation was completed for each probe. The locations of all probes were recorded with a Trimble Geo XH handheld GPS unit. Photographs depicting overviews of the project area and selected SPs were taken.

The cultural resources survey implemented a non-collection policy. When artifacts were located, they were recorded in the field and backfilled in their respective probe. Digital photographs with appropriate scales were taken and recordation was completed of any artifacts identified prior to their reburial. Artifact recordation followed professional standards. Additional SPs were excavated at 5-m (16-ft.) intervals in four cardinal directions (north, south, east, and west) to define the site boundaries.



Figure 4-1. Overview of RV camp area and utility hookups, looking southwest.



Figure 4-2. Overview of existing structure, looking north.



Figure 4-3. Overview of access road, looking east.



Figure 4-4. Detail of access road. Note the silt covering the roadway.

5 Inventory Results

5.1 Survey and Shovel Probes

The project area is predominantly covered with grass, and there are many large deciduous trees and a few conifers that provide shade for the former campground. Due to the lack of ground visibility across the majority of the project area, the pedestrian survey was conducted simultaneously with the sub-surface investigation. The project area has been moderately disturbed by the construction of the two existing structures, the installation of underground utilities, and paving of the existing paved access roads. Recreational use by campground visitors has also further disturbed the project area.

The placement of the SPs was changed slightly from the provided grid to avoid any of the above disturbance areas. Also, SPs were not placed in an approximate 0.2-acre area in the southwest corner of the project area because this area is within the neighboring Twin Rivers Golf Course. A total of 60 SPs were excavated within the project area. The SPs were excavated within 11 transects spaced every 20 m (66 ft.). One probe (JK-24) was positive for an archaeological isolate (CAR-01) (Figures 5-1 through 5-6).

The probes were excavated to a maximum depth of 200 cmbs. The first 100 cm was dug by shovel and the second 100 cm was excavated using a hand-operated bucket auger. A total of 48 SPs were excavated to the maximum depth (Table 5-1). The typical impediments found within the SPs included roots and asphalt. One SP encountered the water table at 90 cmbs. Modern debris was also observed in several SPs (from 10 to 50 cmbs), which is consistent with the use of the area as a campground, as well as being subjected to frequent flooding. Additional SP information is provided in Appendix A, which describes the sediment profile and cultural contents for each probe.

A typical soil profile of the western half of the project area contained three horizons excluding the top 5 cm sod layer. The first soil horizon, Stratum I (5 to 25 cmbs) consisted of dark brown (10YR 2/2) to very dark brown (10YR 3/2) silt loam. This horizon also contained many fine roots within the grass-covered areas. Some areas contained modern gravel fill within Stratum I. The next stratum ranged in thickness from 25 to 85 cm of a dark brown (10YR 3/3) to a dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silt loam. Variation in the stratigraphy of Stratum I or II consisted of thin lenses of fine sand and silt resulting from flood episodes. The final stratum ranged in depth from 115 to 150 cm or deeper and consisted of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) to brown (10YR 4/3) sandy loam or sand.

A typical soil profile for the eastern half of the project area (from ground surface to depth) contained four horizons excluding the top 5 cm sod layer. Stratum I consisted of 5 to 15 cm of dark brown (10YR 2/2) to a very dark brown (10YR 3/2) silt loam. Stratum II consisted dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) to a brown (10YR 4/3) sand to approximately 25 cmbs. Stratum III ranged in thickness from 25 to 105 cmbs and consisted of dark brown (10YR 3/3) silt loam. Stratum IV consisted of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) to brown (10YR 4/3) sand to at least 200 cmbs. The shovel probes located closer to the riverbank exhibited additional thin sand lenses in the top two strata. The presence of these sand lenses may have been due to flood events whereby the larger sand grains were deposited closer to the riverbank. Conversely, the silt lenses were observed in the western half of the project area which likely were deposited after the sand load was dropped near the riverbank.

Table 5-1. Shovel probe terminating depths and reason for termination.

Shovel Probe	Depth (cmbs)	Reason for Termination	Shovel Probe	Depth (cmbs)	Reason for Termination
DC-1	200	Depth	JK-10	200	Depth
DC-2	200	Depth	JK-11	75	Impenetrable roots
DC-3	200	Depth	JK-12	160	Unknown obstruction
DC-4	200	Depth	JK-13	200	Depth
DC-5	200	Depth	JK-14	90	Saturated soil and cobbles
DC-6	140	Impenetrable root	JK-15	200	Depth
DC-7	200	Depth	JK-16	200	Depth
DC-8	200	Depth	JK-17	200	Depth
DC-9	200	Depth	JK-18	200	Depth
BK-1	200	Depth	JK-19	200	Depth
BK-2	100	Impenetrable root	JK-20	135	Impenetrable root
BK-3	0	Exposed electrical line	JK-21	120	Impenetrable root
BK-4	200	Depth	JK-22	205	Depth
BK-5	200	Depth	JK-23	200	Depth
BK-6	200	Depth	JK-24	125	Impenetrable root
BK-7	200	Depth	JK-25	200	Depth
BK-8	200	Depth	JK-26	135	Impenetrable root
JK-1	155	Flood sands	JK-27	200	Depth
JK-2	200	Depth	JK-28	30	Asphalt
JK-3	200	Depth	CC-1	200	Depth
JK-4	200	Depth	CC-2	200	Depth
JK-5	200	Depth	CC-3	200	Depth
JK-6	80	Impenetrable root	CC-4	15	Asphalt
JK-7	200	Depth	CC-5	200	Depth
JK-8	200	Depth	CC-6	200	Depth
JK-9	200	Depth	CC-7	200	Depth



Figure 5-1. Survey results shown on aerial imagery.



Figure 5-2. Overview of CC-1, looking east.



Figure 5-3. Overview of JK-4 and JK-5, looking east.



Figure 5-4. Overview of DC-3, looking north-northeast.



Figure 5-5. Overview of JK-25, looking northwest.



Figure 5-6. Plan view of JK-24.

5.2 Isolated Find

CAR-01 is an isolated artifact found in JK-24 located in the southeast corner of the project area (Figures 5-7 and 5-8). The isolate was recovered at approximately 40 cmbs. Eight radial SPs were excavated in 5-m (16-ft.) increments to determine the site extent, but all were negative for cultural material. No paleosols or buried occupation surfaces were observed in the positive SP or the radial SPs. Thin lenses of sand were observed in the two strata above the isolated artifact, which suggest flood events (see Section 5.1); however, Stratum III, from which the artifact was recovered, did not display evidence of flooding.

The isolated find is the distal end of a basal notched projectile, which is similar to western triangular types (Figure 5-9; see Appendix B). The raw material is tan, translucent chert. The fragment measures 2.6 cm wide at the base, 2.7 cm tall at the break, and 0.8 cm thick in cross-section. The projectile point appears to have been broken during manufacture due to a visible impurity in the chert and a step fracture on one surface. In addition to the projectile point, a rusted nail and glass fragment were found approximately 10 cm above the point. The projectile point was not collected and was reburied in the SP.

As an isolated find, the projectile point base is not eligible for listing in the WHR/NRHP. Cardno recommends that it is not significant for listing in the King County Historic Property Inventory.



Figure 5-7. CAR-01 shown on aerial imagery.



Figure 5-8. Overview of CAR-01 (JK-24), looking northeast.

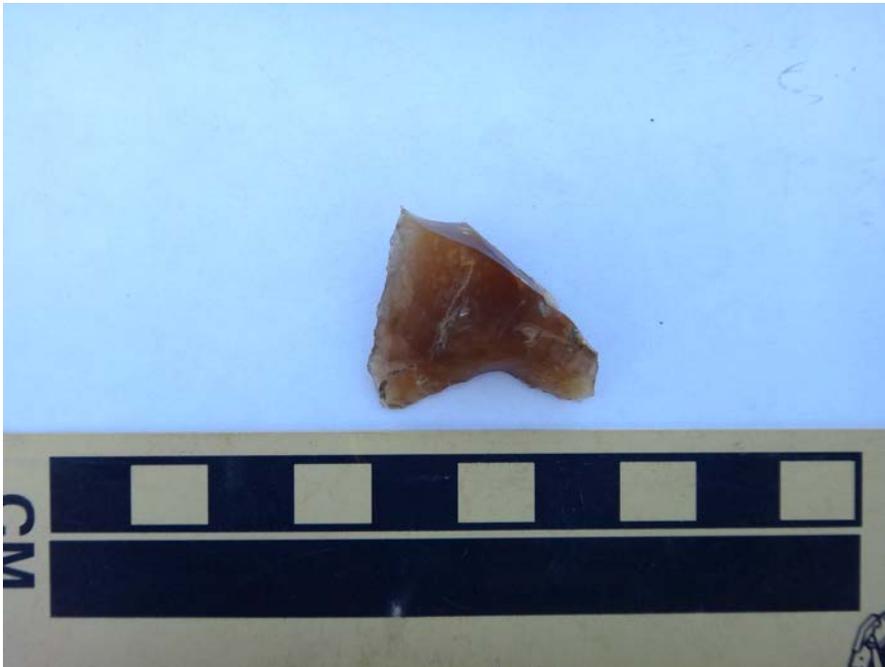


Figure 5-9. Isolated find CAR-01.

6 Project Effects

The cultural resources survey identified one precontact isolated find. However, as an isolated find, the resource is not significant and not eligible for listing in the WHR/NRHP or the King County Historic Property Inventory. As such, Cardno recommends that the project will not affect this resource.

Recommendations regarding the northern portion of the project area, which was not included in the survey, are provided in Section 7.0.

7 Recommendations

As outlined in the Scope of Work received from KCWLRD and the review by HPP (HPP 2016), Cardno recommends that all ground-disturbing activities within the area demarcated in Figure 7-1 be monitored by a professional archaeologist who meets the SOI standards (36 CFR Part 61) for archaeology or by a qualified archaeologist supervised by a professional archaeologist who meets the SOI standards. The areas recommended for monitoring have a moderate probability for encountering intact cultural resources. Ground-disturbing activities include asphalt removal, any subsurface component of building demolition, and excavation of sediments for the removal of utilities.

Cardno recommends that a monitoring and inadvertent discovery plan (MIDP) be developed for the project and be implemented during all ground-disturbing activities. The MIDP will outline the monitoring protocols and the necessary steps to be taken by KCWLRD in the event of an inadvertent discovery during ground-disturbing activities. These steps would serve to minimize damage to any inadvertently discovered archaeological resources during ground-disturbing activities, which may include small, deeply buried, and/or widely dispersed historic or precontact cultural materials (e.g., glass bottles, sanitary cans, bricks, lumber, nails, chipped stone tools, ground stone, beads, shell, faunal remains, human remains, funerary objects, and objects of cultural patrimony). Steps included in the MIDP would outline the applicable state laws and regulations, the stop-work and notification protocols, discovery protection measures, assessment by professional archaeologists, and consultation with DAHP and any affected Indian tribes.

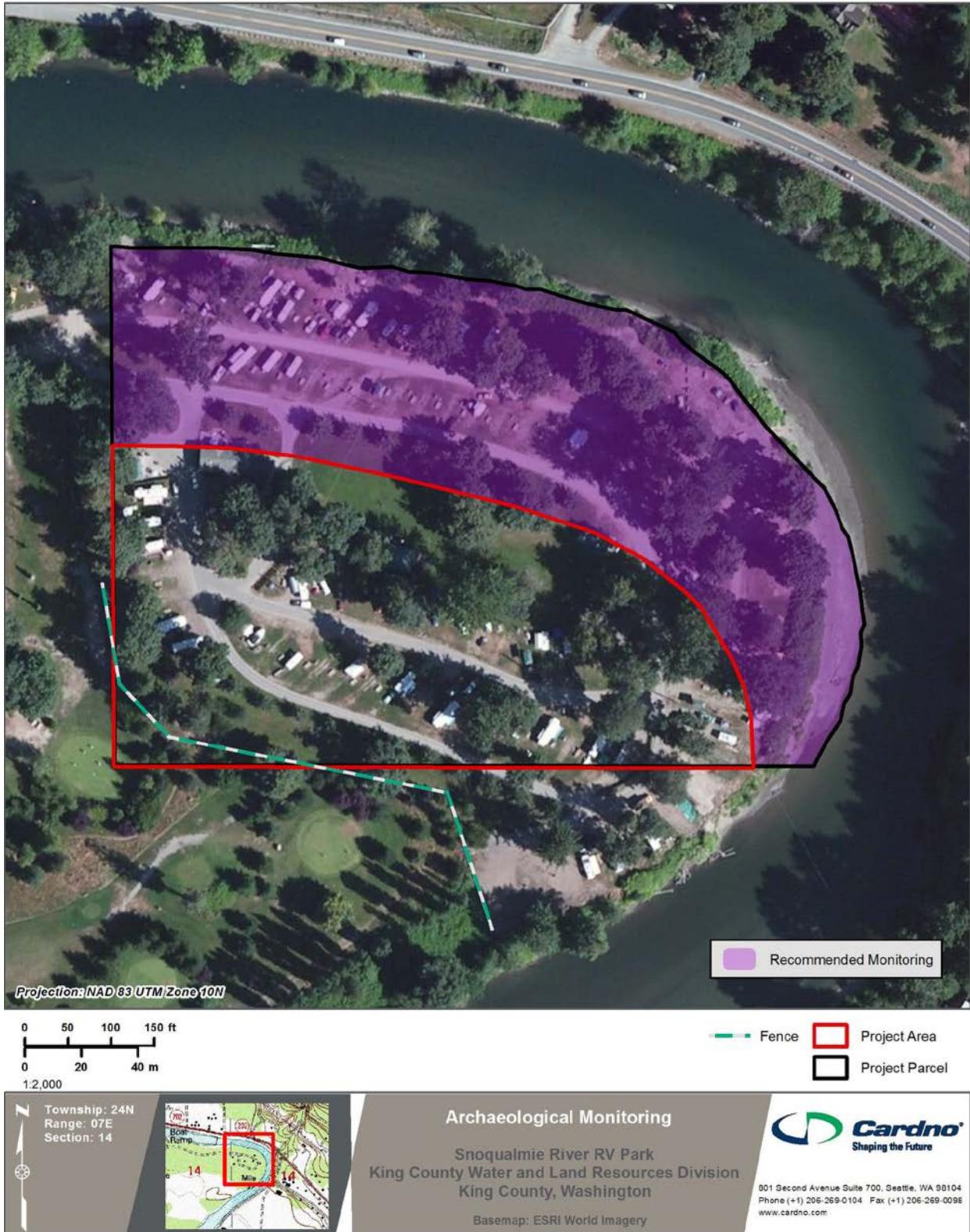


Figure 7-1. Area recommended for monitoring during ground-disturbing activities.

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Snoqualmie River RV Park Project

APPENDIX

A

Shovel Probe Profiles

APPENDIX A

Shovel Probe Sediment Profiles

Shovel Probe No.	Max. Depth	Stratigraphy	Cultural Material Recovered
DC-1	200	<u>0–15 cmbs</u> : Dark brown (10YR 3/2) moist silt, angular road fill. <u>15-100 cmbs</u> : Dark brown (10YR 3/3) moist sandy silt. <u>100-200 cmbs</u> : Dark brown (10YR 3/3) silt and increasing moisture. Few cobbles at 100cmbs. SP located adjacent to park roadway. Terminated due to depth.	No
DC-2	200	<u>0–60 cmbs</u> : Dark brown (10YR 3/2) moist silt. <u>60-200 cmbs</u> : Dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) moist sand. Probe excavated in open field. Terminated due to depth.	No
DC-3	200	<u>0–80 cmbs</u> : Dark brown (10YR 3/2) moist silt. <u>80–120 cmbs</u> : Dark brown (10YR 3/3) moist sandy silt. <u>120–200 cmbs</u> : Dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) moist sand. SP excavated between oak trees. Terminated due to depth.	No
DC-4	200	<u>0–15 cmbs</u> : Angular gravel. <u>15–90 cmbs</u> : Dark brown (10YR 3/3) compact silt. <u>90-200 cmbs</u> : Dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) moist silty sand. Adjacent to park road way. Terminated due to depth.	No
DC-5	200	<u>0–20 cmbs</u> : Dark brown (10YR 3/2) silt. <u>20–90 cmbs</u> : Dark brown (10YR 3/3) moist sandy silt. <u>90–200 cmbs</u> : Dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) moist silty sand. SP located adjacent to RV hookups. Terminated due to depth.	No
DC-6	140	<u>0–60 cmbs</u> : Dark brown (10YR 3/2) moist silt. <u>60–140 cmbs</u> : Dark brown (10YR 3/3) moist sandy silt with many small roots. SP located adjacent to a large oak tree. Terminated due to impassible root obstruction.	No
DC-7	200	<u>0–30 cmbs</u> : Dark brown (10YR 3/2) compact moist silt. <u>30–110 cmbs</u> : Dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) moist silty sand. SP excavated in an open field. Terminated due to depth.	No
DC-8	200	<u>0–110 cmbs</u> : Dark brown (10YR 3/3) moist sandy silt. <u>110–200 cmbs</u> : Dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) moist, loose silty sand. SP excavated near a large oak tree. Terminated due to depth.	No
DC-9	200	<u>0–15 cmbs</u> : Many rounded cobbles. <u>15–110 cmbs</u> : Dark brown (10YR3/3) compact sandy silt. <u>110–200 cmbs</u> : Dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) moist silty sand. SP was located in an open field. Terminated due to depth.	No
BK-1	200	<u>0–30 cmbs</u> : light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) silty sand	No

Shovel Probe No.	Max. Depth	Stratigraphy	Cultural Material Recovered
		<u>30–100 cmbs</u> : brownish gray (10YR 5/2) sandy silt <u>100-200 cmbs</u> : brownish gray (10YR 5/2) clayey silt. Located in an open grassy field. Terminated due to depth.	
BK-2	100	<u>0–40 cmbs</u> : light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) fine sand. <u>40-100 cmbs</u> : Brownish gray (10YR 5/2) fine sand. Located 2 m east of a large maple tree. Terminated due to impenetrable root.	No
BK-3	60	<u>0–20 cmbs</u> : Light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) fine sand. <u>20–60 cmbs</u> : Brownish gray (10YR 5/2) fine sand. Terminated due to an exposed electrical line not marked by utility locator.	No
BK-4	200	<u>0–40 cmbs</u> : Light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) silt and fine sand. <u>40–100 cmbs</u> : Brownish gray (10YR 5/2) silt and fine sand. <u>100-200 cmbs</u> : Brownish gray (10YR 5/2) fine sand. Located between 2 RV hookups approximately 20 meters south of BK-3. Modern white plastic at 50cmbs. Terminated due to depth.	No (Modern debris)
BK-5	200	<u>0–30 cmbs</u> : Light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) fine sand with many small roots and modern debris. <u>30–100 cmbs</u> : Brownish gray (10YR 5/2) fine sand. <u>100–200 cmbs</u> : Gray (10YR 6/1) medium grained sand. Located approximately 1 meter north of dirt road. Terminated due to depth.	No (Modern debris)
BK-6	200	<u>0–50 cmbs</u> : Light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) fine sand. <u>50–100 cmbs</u> : Brownish gray (10YR 5/2) silty fine sand. <u>100–200 cmbs</u> : Brownish gray (10YR 5/2) silty medium grained sand. Terminated due to depth.	No
BK-7	200	<u>0–30 cmbs</u> : Light gray (10YR 7/1) fine grained sand. <u>30-100 cmbs</u> : Brownish gray (10YR 5/2) silty medium sand. <u>100-200 cmbs</u> : Gray (10YR 6/1) medium sand. Terminated due to depth.	No
BK-8	200	<u>0–50 cmbs</u> : Light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) silty fine sand. <u>50–100 cmbs</u> : Brownish gray (10YR 5/2) silty medium sand. <u>100–200 cmbs</u> : Gray (10YR 6/1) medium grained sand. SP located 20 meters north of BK-7. Terminated due to depth.	No
JK-1	155	<u>0–5 cmbs</u> : Very dark brown (10YR 2/2) organic root layer. <u>5–40 cmbs</u> : Dark brown (10YR 3/2) silty loam. <u>40–100 cmbs</u> : Dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silty loam. <u>100-135 cmbs</u> : Dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silty loam. <u>135-155 cmbs</u> : Dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) coarse sand SP located along fence line. Terminated due to sand.	No
JK-2	200	<u>0–5 cmbs</u> : Dark brown (10YR 2/2) silty loam.	No

Shovel Probe No.	Max. Depth	Stratigraphy	Cultural Material Recovered
		<p><u>5–40 cmbs</u>: Very dark brown (10YR 3/2) silty loam.</p> <p><u>40-85 cmbs</u>: Very dark brown (10YR 4/2) silty loam.</p> <p><u>85-135 cmbs</u>: Very dark brown (10YR 4/2) silty loam.</p> <p><u>135-200 cmbs</u>: Very dark brown (10YR 4/2) sandy loam.</p> <p>Shovel excavation ended at 85 cmbs due to root obstruction, excavation continued with auger. Terminated at depth.</p>	
JK-3	200	<p><u>0–10 cmbs</u>: Dark brown (10YR 2/2) silty loam.</p> <p><u>10–20 cmbs</u>: Dark brown (10YR 3/3) silty loam.</p> <p><u>20–30 cmbs</u>: Very dark brown (10YR 3/2) silty loam.</p> <p><u>30-55 cmbs</u>: Dark brown (10YR 3/3) silty loam, with angular gravel fill.</p> <p><u>55-160 cmbs</u>: Very dark brown (10YR 4/2) silty loam.</p> <p><u>160-200 cmbs</u>: Brown (10YR 4/3) sandy loam.</p> <p>Terminated due to depth.</p>	No
JK-4	200	<p><u>0–15 cmbs</u>: Dark brown (10YR 3/3) gravelly silty loam.</p> <p><u>15–35 cmbs</u>: Yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) silty loam with high concentration of gravel.</p> <p><u>35–105 cmbs</u>: Dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silty loam.</p> <p><u>105–200 cmbs</u>: Brown (10YR 4/3) sandy loam.</p> <p>High concentration of gravel until approximately 35 cmbs. Probe is located just south of main building. Terminated due to depth.</p>	No
JK-5	200	<p><u>0–55 cmbs</u>: Very dark brown (10YR 3/2) very gravelly silty loam.</p> <p><u>55–105 cmbs</u>: Dark brown (10YR 3/3) silty loam.</p> <p><u>105–200 cmbs</u>: Brown (10YR 4/3) sandy loam, transitioning to sand at approximately 180cmbs.</p> <p>Terminated due to depth.</p>	No
JK-6	80	<p><u>0–25 cmbs</u>: Very dark brown (10YR 3/2) silty loam.</p> <p><u>25–50 cmbs</u>: Dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) compact silty loam.</p> <p><u>50–80 cmbs</u>: Brown (10YR 4/3) sandy loam.</p> <p>Probe located within 2 meters of a tree. Terminated due to root obstruction.</p>	No
JK-7	200	<p><u>0–25 cmbs</u>: Very dark brown (10YR 3/2) silty loam.</p> <p><u>25–110 cmbs</u>: Brown (10YR 4/3) sandy loam.</p> <p><u>110-200cmbs</u>: Dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) coarse sand.</p> <p>Probe located along the fence line. Terminated due to depth.</p>	No
JK-8	200	<p><u>0–25 cmbs</u>: Very dark brown (10YR 2/2) silty loam.</p> <p><u>25–110 cmbs</u>: Very dark brown (10YR 3/2) silty loam.</p> <p><u>110–200 cmbs</u>: Dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) coarse sand.</p> <p>Probe located in the south along the fence line. Terminated due to depth.</p>	No
JK-9	200	<p><u>0–25 cmbs</u>: Dark brown (10YR 3/3) gravelly sandy silty loam.</p> <p><u>25–60 cmbs</u>: Dark brown (10YR 3/3) silty loam.</p> <p><u>60–105 cmbs</u>: Dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) sandy loam.</p> <p><u>105–110 cmbs</u>: cobble layer.</p>	No

Shovel Probe No.	Max. Depth	Stratigraphy	Cultural Material Recovered
		Terminated due to impassable cobble layer.	
JK-10	200	<u>0–10 cmbs</u> : Very dark brown (10YR 2/2) silty loam. <u>10–15 cmbs</u> : Dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) sand. <u>15–50 cmbs</u> : Dark Brown (10YR3/3) sandy silty loam. <u>50-120 cmbs</u> : Brown (10YR 4/3) silty loam with traces of clay. <u>120-200 cmbs</u> : Brown (10YR 4/3) sandy loam. Terminated due to depth.	No
JK-11	75	<u>0–5 cmbs</u> : Very dark brown (10YR 2/2) silty loam. <u>5–25 cmbs</u> : Dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) sandy loam. <u>25-50 cmbs</u> : Dark brown (10YR 3/3) sandy loam. <u>50-75 cmbs</u> : Brown (10YR 4/3) sandy loam. Terminated due to impenetrable roots.	No
JK-12	160	<u>0–15 cmbs</u> : Very dark brown (10YR 3/2) sandy loam. <u>15–30 cmbs</u> : Very dark brown (10YR 3/2) sandy silty loam. <u>30-45 cmbs</u> : Brown (10YR 4/3) sandy loam. <u>45-80 cmbs</u> : Dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) sandy loam. <u>80-160 cmbs</u> : Grayish brown (10YR 5/2) sand. Terminated due to unknown obstruction.	No
JK-13	200	<u>0–7 cmbs</u> : Dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) sandy loam. <u>7–35 cmbs</u> : Dark brown (10YR 3/3) silty loam. <u>35–75 cmbs</u> : Very dark brown (10YR 3/2) silty loam. <u>75–110 cmbs</u> : Very dark brown (10YR 3/2) silty clay loam. <u>110–125 cmbs</u> : Very dark brown (10YR 3/2) sandy clay loam. <u>125-200 cmbs</u> : Grayish brown (10YR 5/2) sand. Terminated due to depth.	No
JK-14	90	<u>0–5 cmbs</u> : Very dark brown (10YR 2/2) silty loam. <u>5–20 cmbs</u> : Very dark brown (10YR 3/2) silty loam. <u>20–55 cmbs</u> : Dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silty sandy loam. <u>55-85 cmbs</u> : Very dark gray (10YR 3/1) silty clay loam, moisture begins to increase. <u>85-90 cmbs</u> : Very dark gray (10YR 3/1) clay loam. Terminated due to saturated soil and cobbles.	No
JK-15	200	<u>0–5cmbs</u> : Very dark brown (10YR 2/2) silty loam. <u>5–40 cmbs</u> : Dark brown (10YR 3/3) silty, sandy loam. <u>40–110 cmbs</u> : Brown (10YR 4/3) sandy loam. <u>110–120 cmbs</u> : Dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) moist silty clay loam. First SP along fence line. Terminated due at depth.	No
JK-16	200	<u>0–15 cmbs</u> : Very dark brown (10YR 2/2) silty loam. <u>15–30 cmbs</u> : Dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) sandy loam. <u>30-75 cmbs</u> : Dark brown silty loam. <u>75-130 cmbs</u> : Brown (10YR 4/3) sandy loam.	No

Shovel Probe No.	Max. Depth	Stratigraphy	Cultural Material Recovered
		<u>130-200 cmbs</u> : Dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) sandy loam and scattered roots. Probe is on a RV plot adjacent to picnic table. Terminated due to depth.	
JK-17	200	<u>0-15 cmbs</u> : Brown (10YR 4/3) sand. <u>15-50 cmbs</u> : Brown (10YR 4/3) silty loam. <u>50-125 cmbs</u> : Dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) sandy loam. <u>125-200 cmbs</u> : Dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) sand. Terminated due to depth.	No
JK- 18	200	<u>0-10 cmbs</u> : Very dark brown (10YR 2/2) sand. <u>10-15 cmbs</u> : Very dark brown (10YR 3/2) sand. <u>15-120 cmbs</u> : Dark brown (10YR 3/3) silt. <u>120-200 cmbs</u> : Brown (10YR 4/3) sand. Terminated due to sterile depth.	No
JK-19	200	<u>0-15 cmbs</u> : Very dark brown (10YR 2/2) silty loam. <u>15-17 cmbs</u> : Brown (10YR 4/3) sandy loam. <u>17-30 cmbs</u> : Dark brown (10YR 3/3) silty sandy loam. <u>30-40 cmbs</u> : Dark brown (10YR 3/3) silty loam. <u>40-55 cmbs</u> : Brown (10YR 4/3) sandy loam. <u>55-130 cmbs</u> : Dark brown (10YR 3/3) silty loam. <u>130-175 cmbs</u> : Brown (10YR 4/3) sandy loam. <u>175-200 cmbs</u> : Dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) moist sandy clay loam. Two sand layers indicate flooding. Terminated due to depth.	No
JK-20	135	<u>0-15 cmbs</u> : Very dark brown (10YR 2/2) sandy silty loam. <u>15-25 cmbs</u> : Brown (10YR 4/3) sandy loam. <u>25-35 cmbs</u> : Dark brown (10YR 3/3) silty loam. <u>35-50 cmbs</u> : Brown (10YR 4/3) sandy loam. <u>50-135 cmbs</u> : Very dark brown (10YR 3/2) silty loam. Sand bands are evidence of flood events. Terminated due to root obstruction.	No
JK-21	120	<u>0-15 cmbs</u> : Very dark brown (10YR 2/2) silty loam. <u>15-25 cmbs</u> : Dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) sand. <u>25-45 cmbs</u> : Very dark brown (10YR 3/2) silty sandy loam <u>45-60 cmbs</u> : Dark brown (10YR 3/3) silty loam. <u>60-70 cmbs</u> : Dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) sand. <u>70-85 cmbs</u> : Very dark brown (10YR 3/2) silty sandy loam. <u>85-120 cmbs</u> : Very dark brown (10YR 3/2) sandy loam. <u>120 cmbs</u> : Very dark brown (10YR 3/2) silty loam, heavy root activity. Terminated due to impenetrable roots.	No
JK-22	205	<u>0-15 cmbs</u> : Very dark brown (10YR 2/2) silty loam. <u>15-20 cmbs</u> : Brown (10YR 4/3) sandy loam. <u>20-40 cmbs</u> : Dark brown (10YR 3/3) silty sandy loam.	No

Shovel Probe No.	Max. Depth	Stratigraphy	Cultural Material Recovered
		<u>40–60 cmbs</u> : Brown (10YR 4/3) sandy silty loam. <u>60-120 cmbs</u> : Very dark brown (10YR 2/2) silty loam. <u>120-200 cmbs</u> : Very dark brown (10YR 3/2) sandy clay loam. Terminated due to depth.	
JK-23	200	<u>0–5 cmbs</u> : Very dark brown (10YR 2/2) sandy silty loam. <u>5–10 cmbs</u> : Dark brown (10YR 3/3) sandy loam. <u>10–25 cmbs</u> : Dark brown (10YR 3/3) gravelly silty sandy loam. <u>25–35 cmbs</u> : Very dark brown (10YR 3/2) sandy silty loam. <u>35-105 cmbs</u> : Very dark brown (10YR 3/2) silty loam. <u>105-200 cmbs</u> : Brown (10YR 4/3) sandy loam. Terminated due to depth.	No
JK-24	125	<u>0–5 cmbs</u> : Very dark brown (10YR 2/2) silty loam. <u>5–35 cmbs</u> : Dark brown (10YR 3/3) silty loam. <u>35–65 cmbs</u> : Dark brown (10YR 3/3) sandy silty loam. <u>65–125 cmbs</u> : Dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) sand. 1 rusted nail and 1 clear glass fragment located approximately 30cmbs. 1 broken amber chert projectile point located at approximately 40cmbs. Terminated due to impenetrable roots.	Yes
JK-25	200	<u>0–5 cmbs</u> : Brown (10YR 4/3) sand. <u>5–20 cmbs</u> : Dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) gravelly sandy loam. <u>20–35 cmbs</u> : Brown (10YR 4/3) sandy loam. <u>35–40 cmbs</u> : Brown (10YR 4/3) sand. <u>40-45 cmbs</u> : Brown (10YR 4/3) sandy loam. <u>45-55 cmbs</u> : Brown (10YR 4/3) sand. <u>55-110 cmbs</u> : Dark brown (10YR 3/3) silty loam. <u>110-200 cmbs</u> : Dark brown (10YR 3/3) silty clay loam. Terminated due to depth.	No
JK-26	135	<u>0–5 cmbs</u> : Brown (10YR 4/3) sand. <u>5–30 cmbs</u> : Dark brown (10YR 3/3) sand. <u>30–55 cmbs</u> : Dark brown (10YR 3/3) sandy loam. <u>55-135 cmbs</u> : Very dark brown (10YR 3/2) silty loam. Terminated due to impenetrable roots.	No
JK-27	200	<u>0– 10 cmbs</u> : Very dark brown (10YR 2/2) sandy loam. <u>10-20 cmbs</u> : Dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) sand. <u>20–30 cmbs</u> : Dark brown (10YR 3/3) silty sandy loam. <u>30–40 cmbs</u> : Dark brown (10YR 3/3) silty loam. <u>40-45 cmbs</u> : Dark brown (10YR 3/3) sand. <u>45-80 cmbs</u> : Dark brown (10YR 3/3) silty loam. Terminated due to impenetrable roots.	No
JK-28	30	<u>0–10 cmbs</u> : Very dark brown (10YR 2/2) silty loam. <u>10–30 cmbs</u> : Very dark brown (10YR 3/2) sandy loam. Terminated due to asphalt	No
CC-1	200	<u>0–30 cmbs</u> : Brown (10YR 4/3) silt with mild root disturbance.	No

Shovel Probe No.	Max. Depth	Stratigraphy	Cultural Material Recovered
		<u>30–200 cmbs</u> : Dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) sandy silt. First layer has intermittent mottles of hard cement like sand. Terminated due to depth.	
CC-2	200	<u>0-200 cmbs</u> : Dark grayish brown (2.5Y 4/2) silt with mild root disturbance. Terminated due to depth.	No (modern debris)
CC-3	200	<u>0–10 cmbs</u> : Dark grayish brown (2.5Y 4/3) silty sand with crushed gravel and small cobbles. <u>10–30 cmbs</u> : Gray (2.5Y 5/1) sand with crushed gravel and small cobbles. <u>30–200 cmbs</u> : Dark grayish brown (2.5Y 3/2) silt. Last layer resides under a layer of rust mortar. Terminated due to depth.	No
CC-4	15	<u>0–15 cmbs</u> : Dark grayish brown (2.5Y 4/2) sandy silt with high concentration of gravel and crushed stone. Terminated due to asphalt.	No
CC-5	200	<u>0–20 cmbs</u> : Dark grayish brown silt (2.5Y 4/2) silt with mild root disturbance, high density of gravel and crushed rock. <u>20-110 cmbs</u> : Dark olive brown (2.5Y 3/3) silt. <u>110-200 cmbs</u> : Dark brown (10YR 3/3) silty sand. Terminated due to depth.	No
CC-6	200	<u>0–20 cmbs</u> : Dark grayish brown (2.5Y 4/2) silty sand, light root disturbance. <u>20–30 cmbs</u> : Very dark grayish brown (2.5Y 3/2) sandy silt with heavy gravel presence and traces of charcoal. <u>30–120 cmbs</u> : Dark olive brown (2.5Y 3/3) silt, low amounts of angular gravel. <u>120-200 cmbs</u> : Dark brown (10YR 3/3) silty sand. Terminated at depth.	No
CC-7	200	<u>0–15 cmbs</u> : Dark brown (10YR 3/3) silty sand, light root disturbance. <u>15–30 cmbs</u> : Very dark grayish brown (2.5Y 3/2) silty sand with angular gravel. <u>30–120 cmbs</u> : Dark grayish brown (2.5Y 4/2) silt, low amounts of angular gravel. <u>120-200 cmbs</u> : Dark brown (10YR 3/3) silty sand. Terminated at depth.	No (modern debris)
R1	200	<u>0–35 cmbs</u> : Dark brown (10YR 3/3) loose sandy silt. <u>35-200 cmbs</u> : Dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) loose silty sand. Radial probe 10 m west of positive probe JK-24. Terminated due to depth.	No
R2	200	<u>0–10 cmbs</u> : Very dark brown (10YR 2/2) silty loam. <u>10–35 cmbs</u> : Dark brown (10YR 3/3) silty loam. <u>35–160 cmbs</u> : Dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) sandy loam.	No

Shovel Probe No.	Max. Depth	Stratigraphy	Cultural Material Recovered
		<u>160-200 cmbs</u> : Brown (10YR 4/3) sand. Radial probe 5 m west of positive probe JK-24. Terminated due to depth.	
R3	200	<u>0-15 cmbs</u> : Very dark brown (10YR 3/2) silty loam. <u>15-70 cmbs</u> : Very dark brown (10YR 3/3) compact sandy silt. <u>70-200 cmbs</u> : Dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) loose silty sand. Radial probe 10 m north of positive probe JK-24. Probe was relocated to the west due to structure and electrical. Terminated due to depth.	No
R4	200	<u>0-5 cmbs</u> : Light gray (10YR 7/2) silty loam. <u>5-45 cmbs</u> : Dark brown (10YR 3/3) silty loam. <u>45-200 cmbs</u> : Dark brown (10YR 3/3) sandy loam. Radial probe 5 m north of positive probe JK-24. No change in color but sediment texture becomes sandier with increasing depths. Terminated due to depth.	No
R5	200	<u>0-45 cmbs</u> : Dark brown (10YR 3/3) compact sandy silty loam. <u>45-200 cmbs</u> : Dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silty sand. Radial probe 10 m east of positive probe JK-24 Terminated due to depth.	No
R6	200	<u>0-10 cmbs</u> : Very dark brown (10YR 2/2) silty loam. <u>10-35 cmbs</u> : Dark brown (10YR 3/3) silty loam. <u>35-200 cmbs</u> : Dark brown (10YR 3/3) sandy loam. Sand percentage increases with depth. Radial probe 5 m east of positive probe JK-24. Terminated due to depth.	No
R7	200	<u>0-45 cmbs</u> : Dark brown (10YR 3/3) compact sandy silt. <u>45-200 cmbs</u> : Dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) loose silty sand. Radial probe 10 m south of positive probe JK-24. Terminated due to depth.	No
R8	200	<u>0-10 cmbs</u> : Very dark brown (10YR 2/2) sandy loam. <u>10-40 cmbs</u> : Dark brown (10YR 3/3) silty loam. <u>40-90 cmbs</u> : Dark brown (10YR 3/3) sandy loam. <u>90-200 cmbs</u> : Brown (10YR 4/3) sand. Radial probe 5 m south of positive probe JK-24. Terminated due to depth.	No

Snoqualmie River RV Park Project

APPENDIX

B

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ISOLATE
INVENTORY FORM



STATE OF WASHINGTON ARCHAEOLOGICAL ISOLATE INVENTORY FORM

Smithsonian No.:

***County:** King

***Date:** 4/21/2016 ***Compiler:** John Kannady **Human Remains?** **DAHP Case No.:**

ISOLATE DESIGNATION

Isolate Name:

Field/ Temporary ID: CAR-01

***Site Type:** Pre Contact Isolate

ISOLATE LOCATION

***USGS Quad Map Name:** 7.5' Snoqualmie (1993)

***Legal Description:** T 24N R 07 E/W: E **Section(s):** 14

Quarter Section(s): SW¹/₄ of the SW¹/₄ of the NE¹/₄

***UTM: Zone** 10N **Easting** 584675.5 **Northing** 5268631.8

Latitude: 47.565578

Longitude: -121.874284

Elevation (FT/M): 96 ft/29.3 m

Other Maps:

Type:

Scale:

Source:

Drainage, Major: Snoqualmie River

Drainage, Minor: Raging River **River Mile:**

Aspect:

Slope: 0-3%

***Location Description:** The isolate is located in north central King County, southeast of Fall City. It is found on the west bank of the Snoqualmie River in the southeastern corner of the Snoqualmie RV Park. The RV Park is a manicured area with lawn grass, medium to large shade trees, and ornamental shrubs. Much of the area has been disturbed from the construction of the RV Park.

***Directions:** From the gated entrance to the Snoqualmie RV Park along SE 44 Pl, travel by foot on the existing access road for 0.25 miles to an intersection of park access roads. Continue to the right (south) along the southern most access road for 0.15 miles. The isolate is located approximately 50 ft north from the access road or 215 feet northwest of the fence corner.

ISOLATE DESCRIPTION

***Narrative Description:** The isolate is a projectile point fragment found approximately 40 cmbs. Eight radial shovel probes were excavated to determine the site extent, but all were negative for cultural material. The projectile point fragment is the distal end of basal notched projectile, which is similar to western triangular types. The raw material is tan, translucent chert. The fragment measures 2.6 cm at the base, 2.7 cm at the break, and 0.8 cm in cross-section. The projectile point appears to have been broken during manufacture due to a visible impurity in the chert and a step fracture on one surface. In addition to the projectile point, a rusted nail and glass fragment were found approximately 10 cm above the point. The projectile point was not collected and was reburied in the probe.

***Vegetation:**

Local: Grass, Maple

Regional: Hardwood, Fir

Landforms: Flat floodplain

Local: Alluvial floodplain

Water Resources: Snoqualmie River

Distance: 70m South

Permanence: Perennial

***Method of Collection(s):** Not collected

***Location of Artifacts** (*Temporary/Permanent*): Backfilled in shovel probe

ISOLATE AGE

***Component:** Pre-contact

***Dates:** Unknown

***Dating Method:** Artifact type

Phase:

Basis for Phase Designation:

ISOLATE RECORDERS

Observed by: John Kannady

Address:

***Date Recorded:** 4/13/2016

***Recorded by:** Don Craig

***Affiliation:** Cardno, Inc.

***Affiliation Phone Number:** 206 269 0104

***Affiliation Address:** 801 Second Avenue Suite 700, Seattle, WA 98104 ***Affiliation E-mail:**

john.kannady@cardno.com

Date Revisited:

Revisited By:

ISOLATE HISTORY

Previous Work: N/A

LAND OWNERSHIP

***Owner:** King County

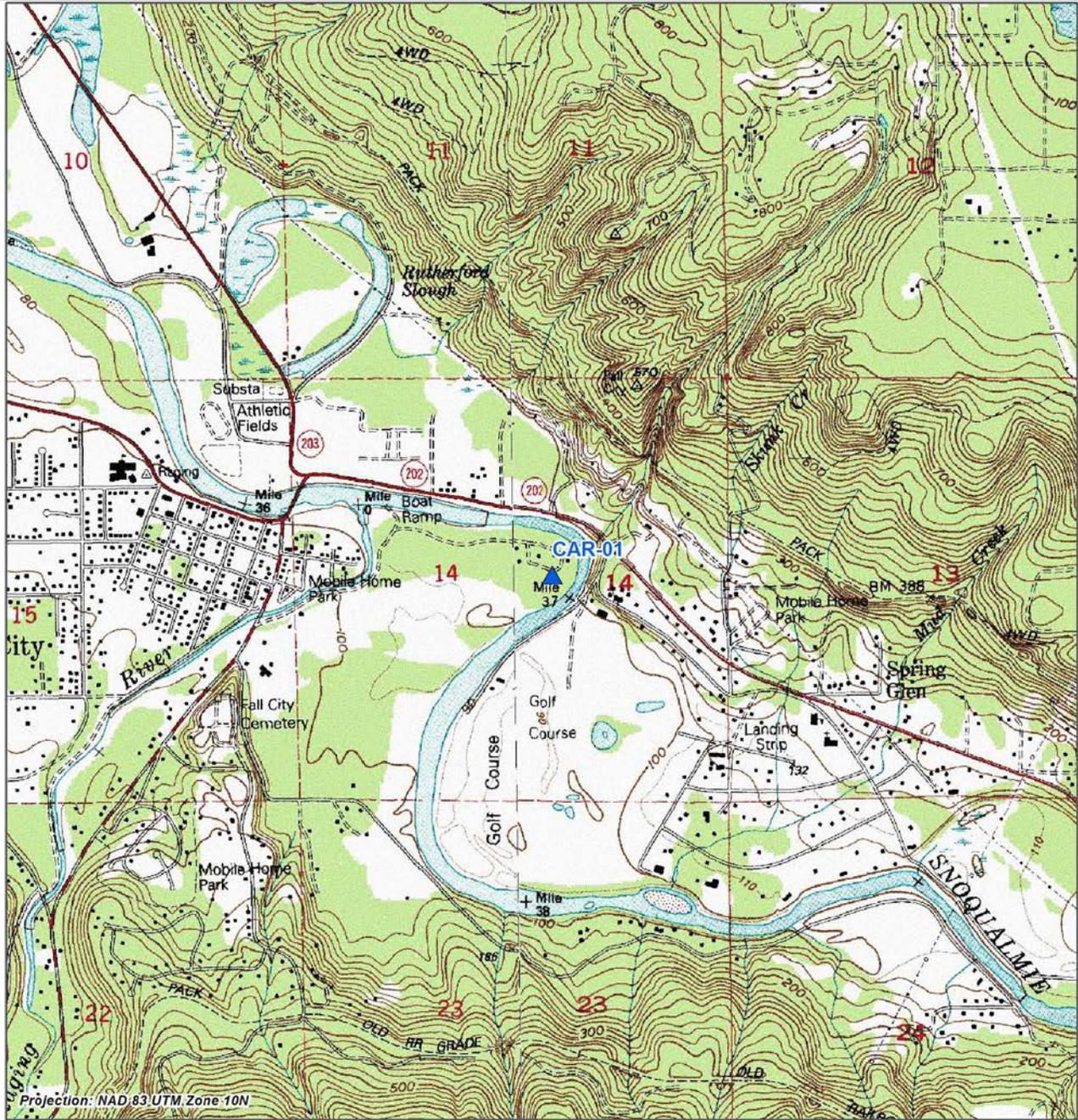
***Address:** 34807 SE 44th PI, Fall City, WA 98024

***Tax Lot/ Parcel No:** 1424079068

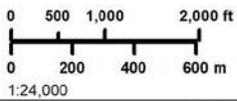
RESEARCH REFERENCES

***Items/Documents Used In Research (Specify):** N/A

USGS MAP



Projection: NAD,83 UTM, Zone 10N



▲ Archaeological Isolate



Township: 24N
Range: 07E
Section: 14

Isolate Location

CAR-01
King County, Washington



801 Second Avenue Suite 700, Seattle, WA 98104
Phone (+1) 206-269-0104 Fax (+1) 206-269-0098
www.cardno.com

USGS 7.5' Fall City (1993) and Snoqualmie (1993) Quadrangles

PHOTOGRAPH(S)

***Photograph Description(s):**



Isolate overview, view to the east.



Isolate overview, view to the north.



Projectile point, plan view.



Projectile point, cross-section.